



Section A: Virgil, *Aeneid* Book 6

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

hinc via Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas.	1
turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurgis	2
aestuat atque omnem Coccyto eructat harenam.	3
portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat	4
terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento	5
canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma,	6
sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.	7
ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat	8
et ferruginea subvectat corpora cumba,	9
iam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.	10
huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,	11
matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vita	12
magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,	13
impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum:	14
quam multa in silvis autumnis frigore primo	15
lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto	16
quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus	17
trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.	18

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 6. 295–312)

- (a) Translate lines 1–3 (*hinc via ... eructat harenam*). [5]
- (b) *portitor has ... dependet amictus* (lines 4–7): how does Virgil make this a vivid description of Charon? Make **three** points. [3]
- (c) *ipse ratem ... corpora cumba* (lines 8–9): what is Charon doing? [2]
- (d) *huc omnis ... immittit apricis* (lines 11–18): how does Virgil create pathos in these lines? You should refer to **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [5]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

'Troius Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,	1
ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.	2
si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago,	3
at ramum hunc' (aperit ramum qui veste latebat)	4
'agnoscas'. tumida ex ira tum corda residunt;	5
nec plura his. ille admirans venerabile donum	6
fatalis virgae longo post tempore visum	7
caeruleam advertit puppim ripaeque propinquat.	8
inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,	9
deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo	10
ingentem Aenean. gemuit sub pondere cumba	11
sutilis et multam accepit rimosa paludem.	12
tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque	13
informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.	14

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 6. 403–416)

- (a) *Troius Aeneas, pietate ... armis* (line 1): how is Aeneas described here? [3]
- (b) Write out and scan line 3 (*si te ... imago*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (c) *si te ... ripaeque propinquat* (lines 3–8): how does Virgil emphasise the importance of the *ramum*? [3]
- (d) *inde alias ... Aenean* (lines 9–11): how does Charon react to Aeneas? [2]
- (e) Translate lines 13–14 (*tandem trans ... in ulva*). [5]

- 3 'Too focused on death to be interesting.' How far do you agree with this statement based on the extract of the *Aeneid* you have studied?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

Section B: *Introducing Cicero*

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

at etiam sunt qui dicant, Quirites, a me eiectum esse Catilinam. quod ego si verbo	1
adsequi possem, istos ipsos eicerem qui haec loquuntur. homo enim videlicet timidus,	2
aut etiam permodestus vocem consulis ferre non potuit; simulatque ire in exsilium	3
iussus est, paruit. quin hesterno die, cum domi meae paene interfectus essem, senatum	4
in aedem Iovis Statoris convocavi, rem omnem ad patres conscriptos detuli. quo cum	5
Catilina venisset, quis eum senator appellavit, quis salutavit, quis denique ita aspexit ut	6
perditum civem ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? quin etiam principes eius	7
ordinis partem illam subselliorum, ad quam ille accesserat nudam atque inanem	8
reliquerunt.	9

(Cicero, *In Catilinam* 2, 12)

- (a) Translate lines 1–2 (*at etiam ... haec loquuntur*). [5]
- (b) *homo enim ... paruit* (lines 2–4): how does Cicero make a contrast between Catiline and himself? [3]
- (c) *quin hesterno ... conscriptos detuli* (lines 4–5):
- (i) what happened to Cicero? [2]
  - (ii) why has he called the senate to *aedem Iovis Statoris*? [1]
- (d) *quo cum ... inanem reliquerunt* (lines 5–9): how does Cicero make his speech dramatic here? You should refer to **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]

## 5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

atque haec omnia sic agentur ut maximae res minimo motu, pericula summa nullo	1
tumultu, bellum intestinum ac domesticum post hominum memoriam crudelissimum et	2
maximum me uno togato duce et imperatore sedetur. quod ego sic administrabo,	3
Quirites, ut, si ullo modo fieri poterit, ne improbus quidem quisquam in hac urbe	4
poenam sui sceleris sufferat. sed si vis manifestae audaciae, si impendens patriae	5
periculum me necessario de hac animi lenitate deduxerit, illud profecto perficiam quod	6
in tanto et tam insidioso bello vix optandum videtur, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat	7
paucorumque poena vos omnes salvi esse possitis.	8

(Cicero, *In Catilinam* 2, 28)

- (a) *atque haec ... imperatore sedetur* (lines 1–3): how does Cicero try to reassure the Romans? You should refer to **both** what he says **and** how he says it. [4]
- (b) Translate lines 3–5 (*quod ego ... sceleris sufferat*). [5]
- (c) *sed si ... esse possitis* (lines 5–8):
- (i) how does Cicero justify his possible actions here? [3]
  - (ii) what possible outcomes does Cicero suggest? [3]

- 6 'The subject matter of Cicero's denunciation of Catiline is much more engaging than the rhetorical techniques he uses.' How far do you agree with this statement about Cicero's speech based on the passages you have studied?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

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